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Is Rabies Increasing in California?

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Animal rabies has remained endemic in California for over 40 years. Epidemic peaks of the disease have alternated with periods of low incidence. From 1923 to 1944 the epidemic peaks occurred at regular seven-year intervals. Thus in 1923 there were 1,092 cases of reported animal rabies, 929 cases in 1930, 2,172 cases in 1937, and 909 cases in 1944. Since 1944, there has been a steady drop, to a low incidence in 1951 of 54 cases. This year, however, the trend is being reversed; the number of cases reported in the first 22 weeks of

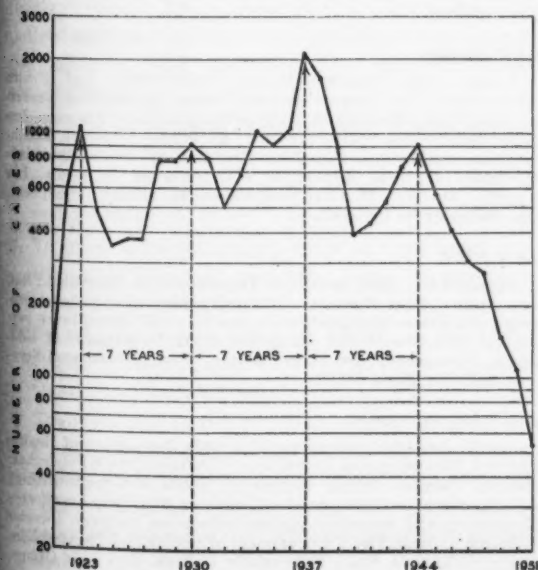
this year have already exceeded the state total for the entire year of 1951. In the light of the cyclical nature of the disease, the present flare-up in California is therefore viewed with some concern.

With a total of 67 cases of animal rabies reported in California through May 31st of this year, 49 Los Angeles County cases represent nearly 73 percent of the state total. Eighty percent (41 out of 51) of the total number of cases of dog rabies reported in the State have occurred in Los Angeles County. Of the remaining cases of dog rabies, 8 have been reported from San Diego County and 1 each from Santa Barbara and Imperial Counties. Alameda County has reported a rabid skunk, Imperial County a rabid cow, Napa County 1 rabid skunk and 1 cat with rabies, San Diego 1 rabid cat, Sonoma County also has reported a rabid skunk and Ventura County 2 rabid skunks.

In Los Angeles County 41 dogs, 3 cats, 1 cow, 1 weasel and 3 gophers bring the total number of rabid animals reported in that county through May 31st to 49 cases as compared to 24 cases reported for the entire year of 1951. Five cases occurred in January and February, 8 cases in March, 15 in April, and 21 additional cases were found through May 31st.

The outbreak has been sporadic in occurrence and has involved the City of Los Angeles; the communities of Alhambra, Bassett, Belvedere, El Monte, Inglewood, East Los Angeles, Huntington Park, Montebello, Monterey Park, Rosemead, San Gabriel, Temple City; and those communities near the Orange County line, Artesia, Bellflower, Compton, Downey, Lakewood Village, and Puente.

REPORTED CASES OF ANIMAL RABIES, CALIFORNIA, 1921-1951
WITH 7-YEAR INTERVALS BETWEEN EPIDEMIC PEAKS INDICATED



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

In these times of rapid transportation, there exists the ever-present threat that dogs not vaccinated against rabies may be transported from an infected area and subsequently develop the disease in a noninfected locality. It is in this way that rabies infection is often disseminated, establishing new and often apparently unrelated foci of infection. This has been the pattern in the past and it is possible to chart the spread of rabies through neighboring counties in this State from endemic areas; the periods of peak incidence occurring, as stated earlier, approximately every seven years. The upswing in the number of cases of animal rabies so far this year could be interpreted as the prelude to a peak incidence in the future.

There have been no human deaths from rabies this year. In the 14-year period from 1937 to 1951, 20 people died of rabies in California. Six of the victims were children under 13 years of age. Four of these children had been bitten by stray dogs. Adults often ignore the inherent danger in dog bites. Of the entire group of 20 fatalities, 14 either refused treatment for themselves or did not seek treatment when bitten. Ten of these adults had been bitten by stray dogs.

Nine of the 41 cases of dog rabies this year in Los Angeles County were in strays. Any animal which is permitted to run at large is in danger of contracting rabies. This animal in turn can pass the disease on to other animals and to man. The family pet which is permitted to roam the streets is just as liable to infection as is the homeless, wandering dog.

Because of the lack of concerted action in establishing rigid dog control legislation, rabies has continued to be prevalent in this State. Animals other than dogs have played only a minor part in the continuance of the disease here. Ownerless, wandering, and unvaccinated dogs are a menace where rabies is prevalent. Vaccination of dogs is known to be a useful adjunct to the dog control program; such vaccinated animals can be allowed freedom of movement.

It is generally agreed that a good rabies control program should include the following principles: (1) the registration or licensing of all dogs, (2) the maintenance of an adequate pound system and, (3) the anti-rabies vaccination of all dogs allowed to be at large.

These measures have proven to be effective in the control of the disease in other areas. They have already been endorsed by the California Conference of Local Health Officers, the California Medical Association, and the California State Veterinary Medical Association. Accomplishment of the control of rabies in California depends primarily upon educating the general public as to the importance of these measures and securing widespread cooperation in their execution.

Directory of Health and Nutrition Workshops in California

Summer Workshops in Health and Nutrition will be held in California at the following times and places:

ARCATA

July 28-August 22: *Sponsor*—Humboldt State College. *Purpose*—Study elementary education methods and materials including health, science and nutrition areas. *Enrollees*—Teachers. *Director*—Sarah Cornelius, Assistant Professor, Education, Humboldt State College, Arcata.

CHICO

June 16-July 25: *Sponsor*—Chico State College. *Purpose*—Explore new techniques and materials in health and nutrition as related to homemaking. *Enrollees*—Teachers. *Director*—Rufus Lee Williams, Associate Professor, Homemaking, Chico State College.

FRESNO

July 28-August 1: *Sponsor*—Fresno State College. *Purpose*—Study health education problems. *Enrollees*—Teachers and administrators. *Director*—Dr. Edith Lindly, Associate Professor, Health Education, Fresno State College.

LOS ANGELES

June 23-August 1: *Sponsor*—University of Southern California. *Purpose*—Study science teaching problems. *Enrollees*—Elementary, high school and junior college teachers. *Director*—Dr. Albert Huggett, Associate Professor, Education, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

OAKLAND

June 23-August 1: *Sponsor*—Mills College. *Purpose*—Study kindergarten and elementary methods and curricula with some emphasis on nutrition. *Enrollees*—Teachers and students. *Director*—Mrs. Nedra Carnahan, Assistant Professor, Education, Mills College, Oakland.

SAN DIEGO

June 23-August 1: *Sponsor*—San Diego State College. *Purpose*—Study elementary science teaching; construct and evaluate materials in selected problems; some opportunity for work in health and nutrition area. *Enrollees*—Teachers. *Director*—Dr. Morrow F. Stough, Assistant Professor, Education, San Diego State College.

SAN DIEGO

August 4-15: *Sponsor*—County Tuberculosis and Health Association; San Diego City and County Schools and Department of Public Health; San Diego State College. *Purpose*—Improve total school health program. *Enrollees*—Teachers, administrators and nurses. *Directors*—Dr. Ben W. Miller, Associate Professor, Physical Education, University of California, Los Angeles; Dr. Wm. H. Lauritsen, Chairman, Health Department, San Diego State College.

SAN JOSE

August 4-15: *Sponsor*—State Department of Education; San Jose State College. *Purpose*—Study all phases of school lunch program. *Enrollees*—Administrators, teachers and school lunch personnel. *Directors*—Violet Brughelli, State Department of Education, Sacramento; Dr. R. M. Mosher, Dean, Educational Services, San Jose State College.

SAN LUIS OBISPO

July 27-August 8: *Sponsor*—California Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; California State Polytechnic College. *Purpose*—Study individual sports and team-teaching techniques and methods; some emphasis on nutrition. *Enrollees*—Elementary and secondary physical education teachers. *Director*—Robert A. Mott, Head, Department of Health and Physical Education, California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo.

Epidemic Intelligence Service Benefits State and Nation

In a reciprocal program from which both California and the Nation as a whole benefit, three epidemiologists from the Public Health Service have been with the California State Department of Public Health for six months of supervised training and experience in field investigations of communicable disease outbreaks. The primary aim of this program is to strengthen the defense against biological warfare.

The three physicians were assigned to this State from the "Epidemic Intelligence Service" directed by Dr. Alexander Langmuir for the PHS Communicable Disease Center. This service was organized to train epidemiologists who would be available in any emergency for expert work in defense against biological attack. Starting in July of last year, the PHS gave 21 medical officers an intensive eight-week orientation course, then assigned them to selected areas for supervised training and experience in field investigations of communicable disease outbreaks.

Dr. Herman Gray, Dr. John Emmett and Dr. Henry Shinefield were assigned to the California State Department of Public Health. They have now taken part in several departmental disease investigations and have also carried on such epidemiological projects "on their own." Knowledge and experience acquired by the two medical officers will be of value not only to themselves but to California disease control efforts, and not only in time of war but during peacetime.

Up to the present this project in California has carried through investigations of outbreaks or individual cases of respiratory diseases, including influenza; diphtheria; typhoid fever; poliomyelitis; trachoma; herpetic stomatitis; leprosy; and suspected cases of smallpox, malaria, food poisoning, and epidemic keratoconjunctivitis.

Official duties of the Epidemic Intelligence Service, as described by Dr. Langmuir, are:

1. To assist state and local epidemiologists in the investigation of all types of epidemics and outbreaks.
2. To investigate individual cases of significant communicable diseases, especially those of importance in interstate quarantine.
3. To act, when designated, as agents of the Public Health Service in the enforcement of the Interstate Quarantine Regulations.
4. To participate in the development and promotion of sound programs of communicable disease control, such as the improvement of morbidity reporting, the effective application of immunization, and the appropriate utilization of laboratory services in diagnosis.

5. To serve in a liaison capacity between official health agencies and the microbiological research laboratories of the Public Health Service's National Institutes of Health, at Bethesda, Maryland.
6. To be on call for epidemic aid anywhere in the Nation at the request of State Health Officers.

"Polio Pledge" Available to Health Officers

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has released a leaflet called "Polio Pledge," which is similar to their "Polio Pointers For 1951" but uses "I will remember to ***" and "I will not ***" in place of "do" or "don't." The State Department of Public Health has approved the content of this informative leaflet.

The foundation plans to distribute the "Polio Pledge" through the schools and through their chapter officials. Quantities of the "pledge" will be available to local health officers without charge and with delivery prepaid. Health officers desiring supplies of the leaflet should request them from the nearest state representative of the foundation: George A. Argys, Northern California Representative, 825½ J Street, Sacramento; Thomas R. Shellworth, Central California Representative, 215 Porter Building, San Jose; or Joe Dowling, Southern California Representative, 406 Wilshire Building, 1127 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Physicians Hear Department Report on Study of Congenital Syphilis

A study of congenital syphilis in California, reported by State Department of Public Health staff to the California Medical Association at its recent meeting in Los Angeles, stresses early penicillin treatment of prospective mothers as the obvious means of preventing the transmission of this disease to their babies.

A two-year study of 134 reported cases of syphilis in infants showed that 76 percent of these babies born with the infection acquired it either because their mothers did not see physicians for prenatal care, or else began care too late in pregnancy for diagnosis to be made and treatment carried through. In another 15 percent of the cases, mothers had contracted syphilis during pregnancy and after their compulsory prenatal blood tests had been negative. Another 9 percent of cases came from infectious relapse, reinfection of a previously-treated mother, and false positive tests of the baby.

The study showed that most cases of congenital syphilis occur in the lower socio-economic groups, with 34 percent of the total studied occurring in the Negro and 41 percent in the Spanish-American population

groups. Seventy-four percent of the congenitals were found among babies born in county hospitals.

Congenital syphilis or syphilis of the newborn infant can be prevented by treatment of the pregnant mother with penicillin. California's prenatal law, enacted in 1939, provides that all pregnant women shall have a blood test for syphilis at the time of their first visit to their physician or within 10 days thereafter. This combination of routine blood tests for all pregnant women, plus penicillin treatment during pregnancy for those who need it, has been a major factor in the prevention of syphilis in newborn infants in California during the past decade. While 955 cases of congenital syphilis were reported to the State Department of Public Health in 1940, 348 were reported in 1951.

Since 1940 the number of babies born in California each year has increased by over 100 percent, from 111,840 in 1940 to 244,457 in 1950. Thus, in 1940 one case of congenital syphilis in infants was reported for each 822 live births whereas in 1950 there was one case for each 8,148 births. The department's study was undertaken to discover why infants continue to be born with syphilis in California, even though great progress has been made in protecting babies against this disease. Physicians and health workers with the tools presently available can prevent such tragedies almost entirely.

Recommendations directed towards further reducing the occurrence of congenital syphilis include increased efforts to motivate women to seek medical care early in pregnancy; the taking of two blood tests for syphilis, one early and one late in pregnancy in those population groups in which congenital syphilis occurs most frequently, and the retreatment of women with penicillin during each pregnancy if the blood test remains positive.

Sanitarian Examination

The State Personnel Board will hold an examination for consulting public health sanitarian August 16th. Salary range is \$358 to \$436. Two positions are to be filled from the list. Applicants must be registered sanitarians with three years of full-time paid sanitation experience in a public health department, at least one year of which must have involved responsibility for organizing and administering a sanitation program or for providing consultation services to local health agencies on their sanitation programs.

Laboratory Findings in Botulism Cases

Final information from the State Laboratories has shown that botulism toxin Type A, instead of Type B, caused the three cases of botulism from home-canned mushrooms reported from Los Angeles County in the May 15, 1952, issue of *California's Health*.

Youth Authority Workshop

The California Youth Authority announces a workshop on "The Needs of Children and Community Action" at Claremont College, July 14th-18th. The State Department of Public Health is one of the sponsoring agencies.

Marjorie Harrison Dies in Accident

Miss Marjorie Harrison, health educator with the San Jose Department of Public Health, was fatally injured in an automobile accident May 17th. Her many friends and associates have a great sense of personal loss. Miss Harrison was a young woman of pronounced capability and showed great promise in her chosen career.

She joined the San Jose Health Department staff shortly after receiving her M.P.H. degree from the University of California in September, 1951. Part of her work as a student was done with the Bureau of Health Education, State Department of Public Health, and her field training was done with the Tulare County Health Department. An account of the excellent work she did in Tulare County was published as the leading article in the March 31, 1952, issue of *California's Health* under the heading of "The Cutler Project: A Demonstration in Health Education."

Positions in Imperial County

A position is open for a public health nurse in Imperial County Health Department. The program is generalized rural public health nursing. The salary is \$326-348 per month depending upon experience or qualifications. Transportation is furnished for necessary travel. There is also an opening for a registered nurse at the salary of \$278 per month. For further information write to Mrs. Mary E. Dills, Imperial County Health Department, El Centro, California.

Executive Secretary Wanted

The Solano County Tuberculosis and Health Association wishes to employ an executive secretary, and is looking for a mature person with work experience in the field of health and community organization.

Headquartered at Vallejo, the association has recently purchased new X-ray equipment, and the new executive officer would be responsible for developing its use. Available budget at present is approximately \$15,000. In applying for the position now open, correspondents should address Mrs. Lyman Reedy, Chairman, Personnel Committee, 130 La Crescenta, Vallejo. Mrs. Reedy asks that applicants supply data on their education and work background, references, and minimum acceptable starting salary.

Summary Reports Completed on Hospital Tumor Cases

Summary reports on all tumor cases handled by nine California hospitals during a six-year period were completed recently by the department "Tumor Registry" project. The reports not only will provide hospital administrative and professional staff with information for professional education, but may indicate leads for new clinical research and improved methods of cancer control.

These were the objectives of the State Department of Public Health in setting up the tumor registry, which was begun in 1946 with the cooperation of the Cancer Commission of the California Medical Association, the Association of California Hospitals, and the California Association of Medical Record Librarians.

Under the plan, participating hospitals voluntarily report each case of malignant or potentially malignant tumor on standard forms. The detailed information on these forms is received, processed and tabulated in the State Health Department. Each reporting agency obtains information about patients discharged from the hospital, for a "follow-up" of each person's condition. The roster of all cases is continuously checked against the department's vital statistics index for deaths, and this information is supplied to the hospitals.

The nine individual reports completed this month have also been abstracted in a single summary. It is planned to prepare similar reports periodically, and to present them to participating agencies. One of the individual reports has now been discussed at a hospital medical staff meeting, and the facts about cancer patients thus detailed aroused much interest. Plans are being made for similar staff discussions in other hospitals.

Dr. Lennette Goes to Spain as Q Fever Consultant

Dr. Edwin H. Lennette is on leave from the California State Department of Public Health for the period of June 1st to July 15th, during which he will spend most of his time in Spain as a consultant on Q fever.

The trip is being made at the request of the Spanish Government and under auspices of the World Health Organization. Dr. Lennette is a member of the WHO Expert Committee on Zoonoses. He is widely recognized for his contributions to knowledge of Q fever, as well as for other outstanding work which he and his staff have carried on during his services as Chief of the Viral and Rickettsial Diseases Laboratory, State Department of Public Health.

Dr. Lennette will make brief stops at London, Paris and Geneva during his tour of foreign duty, but will spend most of his time in Madrid.

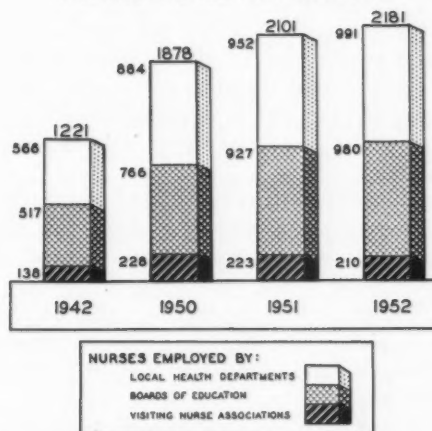
1952 Public Health Nursing Count Lists 2,200 Employed in State

During the past year the number of public health nurses engaged in public health work in California has continued to increase. The annual count completed recently by the Bureau of Public Health Nursing shows 2,200 public health nurses employed in the State as of January 1, 1952, an increase from 2,122 on the same date in 1951, and from 1,236 nurses employed in 1942. The following table and graph compare 1952 figures with 1951 and 1942.

| Types of agency | No. of agencies | | | No. of nurses | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------|------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | 1942 | 1951 | 1952 | 1942 | 1951 | 1952 |
| State | 3 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 29 | 19 |
| Local | | | | | | |
| Health departments | 37 | 52 | 53 | 540 | 946 | 986 |
| Boards of education | 252 | 331 | 346 | 517 | 927 | 980 |
| Other official agencies* | 17 | 4 | 2 | 26 | 6 | 5 |
| Visiting nurse associations | 51 | 34 | 29 | 138 | 223 | 210 |
| Totals | 360 | 423 | 431 | 1,236 | 2,122 | 2,200 |

* Refers to cities and counties not having full-time health departments. In the accompanying graph nurses employed by these other official agencies are included with those in local health departments.

NURSES EMPLOYED BY:
LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS,
BOARDS OF EDUCATION, AND
VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS



SOURCE: STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING RECORDS, ANNUAL COUNT AS OF JANUARY FIRST EACH YEAR

The 1952 count shows that 48.8 percent of the nurses engaged in public health work have completed accredited university programs of study in public health nursing. This compares with 46.6 percent in 1951 and 42.7 percent in 1942.

In addition to the 2,200 public health nurses listed above for 1952, the number of industrial nurses known to the department was 760, an increase from 663 in 1951 and 166 in 1942.

"During the last three years, the wives of nine men have been brought to the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, in consequence of their husbands going to California."—Quoted by the New England Journal of Medicine from a Boston medical journal of 1852.

National Cancer Institute Issues Progress Report

The National Cancer Institute of the Public Health Service has issued a report summarizing the progress of its Cancer Control Branch from 1947 through 1951. They announce that all states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands now have active cancer control programs. Grants-in-aid for cancer control work total \$17,300,000 in the Fiscal Years 1947-1952. These funds made possible the establishment and expansion of many phases of cancer control work—cancer clinics diagnostic services, tissue diagnosis, cytologic services, professional training, lay education, tumor registers, and other services.

California Participation

California State Department of Public Health and the Los Angeles County Hospital were among the eight agencies in the Country that obtained special project funds to permit the extension of education programs for pathologists through the establishment of tumor registers and tissue slide loan services.

The University of California was one of 10 agencies granted funds for the evaluation of case finding procedures. The cytology training center at the University of California was aided by National Cancer Institute funds as were those at five other universities in the United States.

Occupational and environmental cancer studies and surveys were granted support in California and six other states. An environmental cancer research unit is being supported at the University of Southern California and at two universities in other states. The California unit is investigating potential cancer-causing environmental hydrocarbons related to the petroleum industry.

Special investigations dealing with etiologic factors have been aided by NCI grants to the University of California, the University of Southern California, and to five other agencies in the United States and one in Israel. The University of Southern California also has been supported in a special study related to precancerous conditions (carcinoma in situ). Eight other universities and medical schools were also supported in such studies.

Seventy-nine medical schools were receiving NCI teaching grants by the fall of 1951. The evaluation of cancer learning was aided by a grant to the University of California.

New studies of cancer morbidity covering 10 metropolitan areas in the United States have been completed by NCI. Reports on three areas have been published. One of them is *Cancer Illness among residents of San Francisco and Alameda Counties, California*. Evalua-

tion of statistical procedures has been carried out by NCI in 14 states, including California.

Epidemiologic studies have been aided by NCI grants to two state health departments, to one territorial health department and to five educational institutions, one of the latter being the University of Southern California.

Attorney General's Opinion Important to Clinical Laboratories

Clinical laboratory technicians and technologists may perform venipuncture and skin puncture tests upon the authority of certain practitioners who themselves are not licensed to perform such tests, under a new ruling by the Attorney General.

This opinion, dated April 24, 1952, in part overrules an opinion of December 1, 1950. It was delivered in response to a request made by the State Director of Public Health for an interpretation of revisions made recently in the California Business and Professions Code (Sections 1200-1344).

In 1950 the Attorney General held that authority for the performance of skin and vein puncture tests could come only from licensed physicians, dentists, chiropodists, and (in the case of animals) veterinarians, whose licenses empower them to acquire such specimens themselves.

The 1952 opinion expands such authority. It interprets present state law to mean that any practitioner whose state license in the healing arts empowers him "to diagnose human ailments" does have the authority to order the laboratory tests in question. The Attorney General believes this conclusion is the intent of the law because such tests will: (1) aid the practitioner in the proper practice of his profession, or (2) demonstrate that the patient's difficulty is outside the scope of the licentiate's study.

Public Warned on Metal Polishes—Some Contain Cyanide

The State Department of Public Health and the State Board of Pharmacy have taken steps to prevent the illegal sale of silverware polishes containing sodium cyanide, following the near-death of a Menlo Park child who used a toothbrush which had been dipped in a household polishing solution.

In a press release during Child Safety Week, Dr. Wilton L. Halverson said that no polish or similar product which contains a poison can be sold in California except by licensed pharmacists, but that a few grocers and other merchants have apparently stocked such preparations through ignorance of state law.

Even drugstore sales are illegal unless labels carry the standard red and white poison warning and list ingredients. California specifically outlaws the use of poison-containing polishing agents on restaurant utensils.

"Perfectly safe silver polishes are made," Dr. Halverson explained. "It is only those containing poisonous chemicals that must be handled with care and kept away from children. This is true of both liquid and paste-type preparations."

The polish involved in the Menlo Park case was a Texas-made product.

Obesity Film Now Released in 16 mm. Form

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has completed the theater showings of their obesity control film, "Cheers for Chubby" and have now made it available in 16 mm. form for use by interested groups in California. Prints can be borrowed from the Welfare Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 600 Stockton Street, San Francisco or from the Bureau of Health Education, California State Department of Public Health, 760 Market Street, San Francisco.

The theater managers of California responded to the opportunity for public service by accepting the film readily and they reported that it was well received. The attractiveness of the film and the popular appeal of the subject helped to bring a health message to a very large audience.

Since overweight is now recognized as a major health problem and control of it particularly after middle age, should result in a substantial increase in health and longevity, official and voluntary health agencies joined in promoting the bookings of this film. The California State Department of Public Health endorsed the theater showings through a letter sent by Dr. Wilton L. Halverson, Director, to managers of theater chains, and local health departments cooperated in promotion of its bookings. The production of the film was done with the cooperation of the American Medical Association and the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency.

Taxing persons for being overweight because of the added burdens they place on hospitals is proposed by Drs. Bent Krarup and C. J. Schwenson, of the Central Hospital in Svendborg, Denmark. They found the hospital treated 2,429 patients over 15 years old during a two-year period. Three hundred ten of these patients were overweight and they were found to have averaged five days more in the hospital than the average for all patients. The doctors suggested that they should pay additional premiums on their hospital insurance "for their carelessness."

Medical Research Fellowships Announced by PHS

Seventy-one fellowships to speed medical research careers and to help offset critical shortages in the Nation's medical science manpower pool have been awarded for next year by the National Institutes of Health of the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. The fellowships will enable students with marked abilities in the scientific disciplines to bolster their developing research interests.

Under the fellowship program, applications are first processed by a central qualification board, which determines the eligibility of the applicant as a candidate, then the respective institute specialty boards select the most promising candidates. All appointments are for one year, but requests for renewals can be made before expiration of the current fellowship.

Four types of fellowships are awarded: (1) for holders of bachelors' degrees, \$1,200; (2) for holders of masters' degrees, \$1,600; (3) for holders of doctorate degrees, \$3,000; and (4) special research fellowships for those holding doctorate degrees who wish to supplement their work in their own field with studies in a related field. Stipends in such cases are determined by the Surgeon General at the time of the award.

Fellows who are United States citizens can pursue their studies at any qualified institution of their choice in the United States or abroad where programs and facilities are appropriate for the specific type of training elected by the fellow.

Sixteen of the 71 research fellows have chosen California educational institutions, so that California leads the list by state summary. Of the 16, 10 chose the University of California at Berkeley; three the University of California at Los Angeles; one the California Institute of Technology; one the University of Southern California; and one Stanford University.

Eleven of the 71 fellows are California residents. Ten chose to continue their studies in California educational institutions while one chose the Wenner-Gren Institute at Stockholm, Sweden.

Civil Defense Exhibit

A new exhibit developed by the Division of Medical and Health Services, Office of Civil Defense, is making its debut around the State.

Two panels combine to make an eight-foot by eight-foot display showing the eight assumed atomic target areas of the State, indicated by flashing red lights, and a schematic diagram of the evacuation system for the movement of casualties from disaster areas to hospitals.

The display has already been shown at various meetings of medical groups, and as part of the OCD medical exhibit of the Alert America Convoy.

Golden Anniversary as Physician Observed by Dr. Stone



LEE A. STONE, M.D.
Madera County Health Officer

Dr. Lee A. Stone, Madera County Health Officer, this month observes his fiftieth anniversary as a physician, having been graduated as a doctor of medicine and surgery from the University of Louisville in Kentucky in 1902.

Most of Dr. Stone's professional life has been spent in public health practice. He estimates that in the 50 years he has vaccinated 3,000,000 people against smallpox and has talked to a total audience of more than 6,000,000. He has published 12 books and a bibliography of published articles lists more than 200 titles.

Dr. Stone's interest in medicine and public health started during his service as a hospital corpsman in the Spanish-American War when he had the opportunity to observe the ravages of typhoid and yellow fever, dengue, smallpox and other diseases considered rare today.

Articles under the byline of Lee Alexander Stone, M.D., in the then "new" field of social hygiene began

to appear in medical and scientific journals in 1905 and the author started his lecture work on this subject at that time. In 1915, Dr. Stone's first book, *Eugenics and Marriage*, was published, to be followed by *Searchlights*, which sold over a half million copies and was used as a college textbook.

As Lieutenant Colonel Stone on the staff of the Surgeon General of the Army, he was responsible for training the United States troops in venereal disease control in World War I. Following that, Dr. Stone was regional consultant for the Public Health Service in venereal disease control in the midwest and subsequently was Chief of the Bureau of Hospitals, Social and Industrial Hygiene of the Chicago Health Department.

Since April, 1931, Dr. Stone has been Madera County Health Officer. Never relying on the privileges of office, at times when staff was short he has served as his own sanitarian and public health nurse. Not content with routine, he has interested himself particularly in improving conditions in farm labor camps and to this end has worked closely with the State and the local chamber of commerce and with organizations of agriculturists.

"Human Heart" Radio Transcriptions Now Ready for Broadcasting

Announcement has recently been made that a new series of eight 15-minute dramatic radio transcriptions on diseases of the heart and circulation entitled "The Human Heart" is now available for community health education.

The programs are suitable for presentation over radio stations to general audiences through local community sponsorship. Arrangements can be made for broadcasting rights for one or more cities. Rates are based on population size. For further information, address: Communication Materials Center, Columbia University Press, 417 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York.

The total of estimated costs of 1950 motor vehicle accidents is \$3,100,000,000, of which \$1,850,000,000 is the estimated cost of injuries and insurance, and the rest is the estimated cost of property damages.—*National Safety Council*.

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